

The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME XII.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1881.

Single Copy 5 Cents

NUMBER 21

WILMINGTON POST

[ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT WILMINGTON, N. C., AS SECOND CLASS MATTER]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Fifty cents per line for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion.

Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is \$1.00 per year; six months 75 cents.

All communications on business should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

Latest.

On Friday morning the usual formalities of getting ready to adjourn *sine die* were gone through with. The President had no more communications to make.

There was the usual hand shaking.

The chairman of the committee on commerce appointed Messrs. Ransom, Jones of Nevada, Kellogg, Conger and Vest, to inquire into the subject of improving the Kidwell marshes, and that committee will meet in July and report next winter.

The nomination of William E. Chandler as Solicitor General, was rejected by the Senate in executive session on Friday, by a vote of 24 to 19. The Democrats voted solidly against him, and were joined by Don Cameron. All the other Republicans voted for him, except Mitchell, of Philadelphia, who withheld his vote.

Mr. Daniel Webster, in the summit of his fame, used to tell the New England people that while "they had conquered the sea, and had conquered the land," that "it remained for them to conquer, their prejudices." It would have been well if Webster's stentorian voice had been about proclaiming those lofty doctrines to Conkling and Platt which he did to his New England neighbors. A couple of gentlemen, one of whom had gone on conquering and to conquer, vanquishing alike the timid and the chivalric, and taming the alike weak as the gigantic, did not know that when he undertook to turn the world upside down, "he only succeeded in turning himself upside down in it." No whole was ever stranded in such ghastly potherness, as Conkling did on the treacherous shores of such fatal sea.

Stanley Matthews has been confirmed.

General Grant's railroad contract has been approved by the Mexican Chamber of Deputies, with one slight amendment. It now goes to the Senate.

Grant must needs put his finger into Gilford's affairs, in a private letter, it is true, but was addressed to Senator Jones, and in some way may have leaked out. How General Badeau, his former private secretary, or his brother-in-law Cramer, each having luxuriated in two capitals for twelve years, could complain at being transferred from one capital to another, is not apparent. There never was a man born who was so constantly borne on the pinions of public favoritism as he. As fast as the painful bird of gay fortune lets him down in one place, she takes him up into another, now hobnobbing with Beaconsfield, now received at Oriental courts, now languishing in Asia.

WEDNESDAY'S SENATE.

The committee of the Senate to wait on the President and enquire whether he has any further business, Messrs. Bayard and Cameron, reported that the President informed them that he had other nominations.

The nominations of W. H. Robertson, to be Collector of Customs at New York city, and Edwin O. Merritt to be Consul General to London, were confirmed by common consent.

The following additional southern nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: H. B. Taliaferro, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Louisiana; James C. Weeks, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Louisiana, and Madison Davis, to be surveyor of Customs at Atlanta Georgia.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Mr. Kellogg offered his resolution calling upon the heads of the various executive departments for the information as to the names of the officers, clerks and employees borne on the rolls of such departments, together with the date of appointment, the state to which each is assigned, compensation received, and whether such officers, etc., are white or colored. He spoke briefly in support of the resolution, denying that it was his intention to disturb any meritorious officer, but merely to give the Senate all information possible as to whether

each state had its proper quota of officers.

Mr. Plum thought the offices belonged to the people of the United States divided equally.

After further debate by Mr. Brown in favor of, and by Sherman in opposition to, the resolution, Mr. Sherman moved to go into executive session. Lost—yeas 23, nays 28.

Mr. Plum's amendment was then agreed to and Kellogg's resolution as amended adopted.

The Vice-President announced the following appointments: Mr. Miller, California, to be one of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy; Messrs. Hill, of Colorado, and Maxey, of Texas, to fill vacancies on the Board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution; Mr. Rollins, of New Hampshire, to be one of the directors of Columbus Hospital.

The Senate Judiciary Committee morning took a vote on the nomination of Wm. E. Chandler as Sol. Gen. General. It resulted as follows: in favor of confirmation—Messrs. Logan, Ingalls and McMillan—3; against confirmation—Messrs. Davis of Ills., Bayard and Lamar—3; absent, Messrs. Edmunds and Garland. It is understood, in view of the equal decision of the committee, that the nomination will be reported back to the Senate without recommendation either favorable or otherwise.

The President sent the following to the Rev. Dr. Watson here to report the finance committee and presented the following resolution, all of which were carried unanimously: Resolution appointing a committee of laymen to draw up a new schedule of assessments; resolution providing for the permanent investment of certain sums paid by Mr. Wilkes; resolution appointing a committee to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Bishop Atkinson; resolution that the secretary be paid \$150 for his services.

EVENING SESSION.

Rev. Dr. Watson read the report of the Executive Missionary committee.

The following were elected to compose the Executive Missionary committee for the ensuing year: Rev. Dr. Marshall, Rev. E. R. Rich, Rev. A. W. Wiley, Esq., Col. W. E. Anderson.

The following were elected members of the committee on Education: Rev. Dr. Patterson, Hon. George Davis and A. H. Van Eckelen, Esq.

The following were appointed the committee for the re-education of Dicks, Rev. Mr. Hughes, Rev. Mr. Wooten, Rev. J. B. Cheshire, Jr., R. H. Battle, Esq., Col. J. W. Atkinson and Rev. Dr. Buxton.

And the following to compose the committee appointed to draft resolutions in memory of Bishop Atkinson: Rev. Dr. Buxton, Rev. Dr. Watson and R. H. Smith, Esq.

A resolution was passed authorizing the payment of the balance of the Bishop's Salary.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

We have only room for such report as comes by telegraph of the General Assembly on the 20th, at Staunton.

A letter from the General Alliance of the Reformed Church, asking this Assembly to appoint a committee for cooperation and correspondence, was read and referred.

The report of the Domestic Mission committee showed the total receipts and expenditures of over 16,000; forty-four persons are engaged in evangelistic work.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, secretary of the Foreign Mission committee, stated that he had been requested by the Pan-Presbyterian Council to lay before this Assembly the advisability of close cooperation in foreign missions. The matter was appropriately referred.

Fifty reported on the rolls of Union Theological Seminary, and over \$200,000 assets.

After the disposal of the regular business, a little excitement was produced by Dr. Adger, of South Carolina, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, asked that the Assembly authorizes his committee to send a telegram of fraternal salutation to the Northern Presbyterian Assembly, now in session in Buffalo, N. Y. He stated that these messages had passed between the respective bodies for years, and that heretofore they had uniformly been forwarded by the Northern Assembly, and responded to by this. He proposed in this instance the Southern Assembly take the initiative.

Dr. Mully, of Lexington, Va., bitterly opposed the sending of the telegram, saying that he could never consent to such action as long as the record of denunciation of this body by the Northern Assembly remains unchanged.

The resolution was pressed by Dr. Adger.

The secretary read the following communication from the General Convention:

Communication regarding the proposed changes in the "Book of Common Prayer," to be acted on at the next General Convention. Referred to a special committee of five.

The Committee on Elections reported a resolution that the delegates from St. Paul's parish, Wilmington, being irregular, was referred to the Committee of Elections.

The secretary read the following communication from the General Convention:

Communication regarding the proposed changes in the "Book of Common Prayer," to be acted on at the next General Convention. Referred to a special committee of five.

The Committee on Elections reported a resolution that the delegates from St. Paul's parish, whose certificate was irregular, be admitted to their places in the convention, which was carried unanimously.

Bishop Lynns here read his annual address. Opening with a fine tribute to the memory of his predecessor, the lamented Bishop Atkinson, and advertising freely to the death of Rev. Ed. Greer, the bishop passed on to the

account of his ministrations for the year, which were attended with encouraging success. At the close of his address, the bishop recommended warmly to the members of the church that they should individually do all in their power to aid in the temperance movement which has sprung up in our state. The bishop mentioned that he had presided at the consecration of several churches, and that many more were satisfactorily progressing towards a speedy completion.

It was voted to hurry up the Wilford school building and finish it.

The following committee were appointed to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Rev. Edward Greer, Rev. Dr. Patterson, Rev. Israel Harding and Rev. Mr. Wooten.

The Treasurer's report was presented.

The Rev. Dr. Watson here read the report of the finance committee and presented the following resolution, all of which were carried unanimously: Resolution appointing a committee of laymen to draw up a new schedule of assessments; resolution providing for the permanent investment of certain sums paid by Mr. Wilkes; resolution appointing a committee to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Bishop Atkinson; resolution that the secretary be paid \$150 for his services.

The following were appointed the committee for the re-education of Dicks, Rev. Mr. Hughes, Rev. Mr. Wooten, Rev. J. B. Cheshire, Jr., R. H. Battle, Esq., Col. J. W. Atkinson and Rev. Dr. Buxton.

And the following to compose the committee appointed to draft resolutions in memory of Bishop Atkinson: Rev. Dr. Buxton, Rev. Dr. Watson and R. H. Smith, Esq.

A resolution was passed authorizing the payment of the balance of the Bishop's Salary.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

We have only room for such report as comes by telegraph of the General Assembly on the 20th, at Staunton.

A letter from the General Alliance of the Reformed Church, asking this Assembly to appoint a committee for cooperation and correspondence, was read and referred.

The report of the Domestic Mission committee showed the total receipts and expenditures of over 16,000; forty-four persons are engaged in evangelistic work.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, secretary of the Foreign Mission committee, stated that he had been requested by the Pan-Presbyterian Council to lay before this Assembly the advisability of close cooperation in foreign missions. The matter was appropriately referred.

Fifty reported on the rolls of Union Theological Seminary, and over \$200,000 assets.

After the disposal of the regular business, a little excitement was produced by Dr. Adger, of South Carolina, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, asked that the Assembly authorizes his committee to send a telegram of fraternal salutation to the Northern Presbyterian Assembly, now in session in Buffalo, N. Y. He stated that these messages had passed between the respective bodies for years, and that heretofore they had uniformly been forwarded by the Northern Assembly, and responded to by this. He proposed in this instance the Southern Assembly take the initiative.

Dr. Mully, of Lexington, Va., bitterly opposed the sending of the telegram, saying that he could never consent to such action as long as the record of denunciation of this body by the Northern Assembly remains unchanged.

The resolution was pressed by Dr. Adger.

The secretary read the following communication from the General Convention:

Communication regarding the proposed changes in the "Book of Common Prayer," to be acted on at the next General Convention. Referred to a special committee of five.

The Committee on Elections reported a resolution that the delegates from St. Paul's parish, whose certificate was irregular, be admitted to their places in the convention, which was carried unanimously.

Bishop Lynns here read his annual address. Opening with a fine tribute to the memory of his predecessor, the lamented Bishop Atkinson, and advertising freely to the death of Rev. Ed. Greer, the bishop passed on to the

STATE NEWS.

The Presbyterian: Davidson College.

The Methodist: The Methodist has been prosperous during the last year. The total number of students is 117—classified as follows: Freshmen 11, Juniors 23, Sophomores 22, Freshmen 36, Sub-Freshmen 8, Seniors 16, Juniors 6, Freshmen 10.

The Methodist: The Methodist has been prosperous during the last year. The total number of students is 117—classified as follows: Freshmen 11, Juniors 23, Sophomores 22, Freshmen 36, Sub-Freshmen 8, Seniors 16, Juniors 6, Freshmen 10.

The Methodist: The Methodist has been prosperous during the last year. The total number of students is 117—classified as follows: Freshmen 11, Juniors 23, Sophomores 22, Freshmen 36, Sub-Freshmen 8, Seniors 16, Juniors 6, Freshmen 10.

The Methodist: The Methodist has been prosperous during the last year. The total number of students is 117—classified as follows: Freshmen 11, Juniors 23, Sophomores 22, Freshmen 36, Sub-Freshmen 8, Seniors 16, Juniors 6, Freshmen 10.

The Methodist: The Methodist has been prosperous during the last year. The total number of students is 117—classified as follows: Freshmen 11, Juniors 23, Sophomores 22, Freshmen 36, Sub-Freshmen 8, Seniors 16, Juniors 6, Freshmen 10.

The Methodist: The Methodist has been prosperous during the last year. The total number of students is 117—classified as follows: Freshmen 11, Juniors 23, Sophomores 22, Freshmen 36, Sub-Freshmen 8, Seniors 16, Juniors 6, Freshmen 10.

The Methodist: The Methodist has been prosperous during the last year. The total number of students is 117—classified as follows: Freshmen 11, Juniors 23, Sophomores 22, Freshmen 36, Sub-Freshmen 8, Seniors 16, Juniors 6, Freshmen 10.

The Methodist: The Methodist has been prosperous during the last year. The total number of students is 117—classified as follows: Freshmen 11, Juniors 23, Sophomores 22, Freshmen 36, Sub-Freshmen 8, Seniors 16, Juniors 6, Freshmen 10.

The Methodist: The Methodist has been prosperous during the last year. The total number of students is 117—classified as follows: Freshmen 11, Juniors 23, Sophomores 22, Freshmen 36, Sub-Freshmen 8, Seniors 16, Juniors 6, Freshmen 10.

The Methodist: The Methodist has been prosperous during the last year. The total number of students is 117—classified as follows: Freshmen 11, Juniors 23, Sophomores 22, Freshmen 36, Sub-Freshmen 8, Seniors 16, Juniors 6, Freshmen 10.

The Methodist: The Methodist has been prosperous during the last year. The total number of students is 117—classified as follows: Freshmen 11, Juniors 23, Sophomores 22, Freshmen 36, Sub-Freshmen 8, Seniors 16, Juniors 6, Freshmen 10.

The Methodist: The Methodist has been prosperous during the last year. The total number of students is 117—classified as follows: Freshmen 11, Juniors 23, Sophomores 22, Freshmen 36, Sub-Freshmen 8, Seniors 16, Juniors 6, Freshmen 10.

The Methodist: The Methodist has been prosperous during the last year. The total number of students is 117—classified as follows: Freshmen 11, Juniors 23, Sophomores 22, Freshmen 36, Sub-Freshmen 8, Seniors 16, Juniors 6, Freshmen 10.

The Methodist: The Methodist has been prosperous during the last year. The total number of students is 117—classified as follows: Freshmen 11, Juniors 23, Sophomores 22, Freshmen 36, Sub-Freshmen 8, Seniors 16, Juniors 6, Freshmen 10.

The Methodist: The Methodist has been prosperous during the last year. The total number of students is 117—classified as follows: Freshmen 11, Juniors 23, Sophomores 22, Freshmen 36, Sub-Freshmen 8, Seniors 16, Juniors 6, Freshmen 10.

The Methodist: The Methodist has been prosperous during the last year. The total number of students is 117—classified as follows: Freshmen 11, Juniors 23, Sophomores 22, Freshmen 36, Sub-Freshmen 8, Seniors 16, Juniors 6, Freshmen 10.

The Methodist: The Methodist has been prosperous during the last year. The total number of students is 117—classified as follows: Freshmen 11, Juniors 23, Sophomores 22, Freshmen 36, Sub-Freshmen 8, Seniors 16, Juniors 6, Freshmen 10.

The Methodist: The Methodist has been prosperous during the last year. The total number of students is 117—classified as follows: Freshmen 11, Juniors 23, Sophomores 22, Freshmen 36, Sub-Freshmen 8, Seniors 16, Juniors 6, Freshmen 10.

The Methodist: The Methodist has been prosperous during the last year. The total number of students is 117—classified as follows: Freshmen 11, Juniors 23, Sophomores 22, Freshmen 36, Sub-Freshmen 8, Seniors 16, Juniors 6, Freshmen 10.

The Methodist: The Methodist has been prosperous during the last year. The total number of students is 117—classified as follows: Freshmen 11, Juniors 23, Sophomores 22, Freshmen 36, Sub-Freshmen 8, Seniors 16, Juniors 6, Freshmen 10.

The Methodist: The Methodist has been prosperous during the last year. The total number of students is 117—classified as follows: Freshmen 11, Juniors 23, Sophomores 22, Freshmen 36, Sub-Freshmen 8, Seniors 16, Juniors 6, Freshmen 10.

The Methodist: The Methodist has been prosperous during the last year. The total number of students is 117—classified as follows: Freshmen 11, Juniors 23, Sophomores 22, Freshmen 36, Sub-Freshmen 8, Seniors 16, Juniors 6, Freshmen 10.

The Methodist: The Methodist has been prosperous during the last year. The total number of students is 117—classified as follows: Freshmen 11, Juniors 23, Sophomores 22, Freshmen 36, Sub-Freshmen 8, Seniors 16, Juniors 6, Freshmen 10.

The Methodist: The Methodist has been prosperous during the last year. The total number of students is 117—classified as follows: Freshmen 11, Juniors 23, Sophomores 22, Freshmen 36, Sub-Freshmen 8, Seniors 16, Juniors 6, Freshmen 10.

The Methodist: The Methodist has been prosperous during the last year. The total number of students is 117—classified

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. F. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1881.

The Irish land bill advocated by Mr. Gladstone, passed the House of Commons by 110 majority.

Mr. Evans, Mr. Howe and Mr. Thurman will speak before the monetary conference in Paris this week.

President Lincoln's widow is confined to her bed with sickness at the home of her sister in Springfield, Ill. Her recovery is said to be doubtful.

The Putnam House, at Palatka, Fla., has this season had arrivals from each of the United States except four, and from two territories and nine different foreign countries.

Mr. Christian Boe, the Norwegian and Swedish consul at New York, confirms the report that a steamship line in Hull, England, has contracted to bring to this country eighty thousand Scandinavian emigrants during the summer.

The steamship Valetta, from Montreal and Sidney, which arrived here last week, reports having encountered large ice-fields at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. She was hemmed in by the ice for three days, and broke her propeller in trying to force a passage. She steamed through vast numbers of seals.

Some of the very best ciphers among the great newspapers estimate more than half a million emigrants will find their way to America this current year. The average per month for the four months of January, February, March and April, is 31,453. That would be an amount of 377,486 for twelve months.

The White Star steamer Republic, Captain Irving, reached Queenstown Saturday week, making the passage from Sandy Hook to Fastnet in eight days and two hours. Among the passengers were the Hon. William Walter Phelps, Minister to Austria; the Hon. Robert R. Hitt, Assistant Secretary of State; General Culum and Whitelaw Reid.

"Why do people talk of me now in connection with the Presidential election of 1884?" queried the President recently in conversation with a caller. "The people elected me President in 1881, and my duties are with the present and not with the future. I shall meet the issues as they arise now as best I can; those of 1884 must be submitted to the people before any President can act upon them."

When Abraham Lincoln was assassinated Queen Victoria wrote a four-page letter to Mrs. Lincoln. It was the unrestrained outpouring of sympathy from a full heart. It has never been published, as the Lincoln family regarded it a violation of propriety to do so.—Chicago Journal.

Frequently men live history over again. The immortal seventeen of New York stuck at Chicago industriously and faithfully until the 18th voting, when it rose to 18 of the New York delegates, while Sherman held 99. That fatal and merciless vote of 18 was led by William H. Robertson. When Garfield's 399 votes were piled up against Grant's dwindled 306, how much was due to the inflexible 20 which went over to Garfield from New York, the 216 which swept over from Blaine, and the 99 from Sherman? Allowing the humiliation of that evening after the boasting of the morning, there was possible excuse for that resignation, that leap in the wild despair of vengeance, to the destruction of the Republican majority of the Senate. There is no process of ratiocination, no sophistry, no redeeming quality surrounding this remorseless proceeding which can deprive it of its terrible enormity. Beside the figure of our magnanimous President recognizing service by tendering Robertson one of the most honorable positions within his gift, what picture does the Senator make?

The removal of Sir Edward Thornton, the English Minister, so long representing Her Majesty at Washington, also removes the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, and one of the most accomplished agents whom England has ever sent our government. He succeeded Baron Von Corot, the veteran Prussian as Dean. The English government had in later years built for the ministerial residence a very imposing edifice for the comfort of Lord Thornton. He was not one of the High Joint Commission, but he had a great deal to do with the adjustment of the Alabam difficulties.

The total gold circulation in the United States at the beginning of May was \$520,000,000, of which \$264,000,000 was held as bank reserves and \$256,000,000 was in actual circulation. There has been \$254,000,000 gain in coin and bullion since July 1, 1873. The nation which has the largest amount of gold circulation in the world is England, \$227,000,000, the second is France, \$216,000,000. The United States is the third in gold accumulation, as it is the

third in population in the world. The largest gold coin in England is the sovereign—\$4.86. The largest coin in France is five francs, or about \$5. In the United States the highest coinage has been double eagles. The absorption of \$140,000,000 of gold coin in the actual circulation of the country since July 1, 1873, he believes is owing to a considerable extent, to an increased coinage since that time of denominations less than double eagle. The coinage of the latter during the fiscal year 1880, and up to April 30th, last amounted to \$32,000,000, while \$40,000,000 was struck in eagles and \$40,000,000 in half eagles, and during the same time \$55,000,000 of these coins has been paid out by the Treasury and been retained in active circulation.

Hon. Frederick Douglass, of Washington, D. C., the foremost statesman to-day of the colored citizens, has just written an able and dignified article for the *North American Review*, on "The Color Line." The subject is handled with ability, and the article should be read by every American citizen, and particularly by our colored friends. We shall publish the article in full in our next issue, and persons who want extra copies of the Post containing it will please send in their orders early.

TWO RESIGNATIONS.

CONKLING AND PLATT.

Our purpose is to give a clear statement of a very remarkable transaction of two very eminent men. Among the nominations which the President sent to the Senate some weeks ago was Mr. William H. Robertson, a leading and able Republican lawyer of Westchester county, just outside of New York city, for Collector of Customs at the port of New York.

It so happened that Mr. Robertson had quite a large political following in New York state, but did not always agree with Mr. Conkling. A conspicuous instance of the difference of opinion between the two gentlemen was at the Chicago Convention, where Robertson made a diversion of 20 of the New York votes for Blaine, when Conkling thought New York ought to be solid for Grant. Accordingly, when the President of his own volition, nominated Mr. Robertson for Collector of Customs at New York, the following "card" was addressed to the President:

Conkling, Thomas C. PLATT.
Washington, May 14, 1881.

The following are the brief letters received by the Vice-President and read in the Senate:

I.

SIR: Will you please announce to the Senate that my resignation as Senator of the United States from the state of New York has been forwarded to the Governor of the state? I have the honor to be with great respect, your obedient servant,

ROSCOE CONKLING,
T. C. PLATT.

Washington, May 14, 1881.

The following are the brief letters received by the Vice-President and read in the Senate:

II.

SIR: I have forwarded to the Governor of the state of New York my resignation as Senator of the United States for the state of New York. Will you please announce the fact to the Senate? With great respect, your obedient servant,

T. C. PLATT.

CONKLING AT HOME.

The following are abstracts of telegrams which come from Albany where the Republican Legislature is in session:

ALBANY, May 18.—The administration members of the Legislature are a unit in their determination to vote for no man for Senator who is not known to be in hearty sympathy with the administration, and they will under no circumstances vote for any man who has antagonized General Garfield or has avowed his purpose to do so.

Thirty Conkling men met at Albany in secret session.

The 1880 Republican Committee have endorsed Robertson's nomination.

NEW YORK, May 18.

The Evening Post's Albany special says of matters in the Legislature:—"Two papers are in circulation to-day for signatures. The first paper, in general terms, agrees to stand by the President; the second committee the signers not to vote for Conkling, Platt, or any other candidate who will act in opposition to the President. The papers are now receiving signatures. It is asserted that they will receive about fifty names this afternoon. We have not yet assented upon anybody. We at all times refused to answer questions by representatives of the press or to make complaint or comment or even denial of the many truthless charges published against us by the officious champions of 'the administration.'

NEW YORK, May 18.

When the news of Judge Robertson's confirmation by the Senate as Collector of the port of New York was received in this city this afternoon, the members of the Republican Central Club, of which Senator Sheekh is President, fired a salute of one hundred guns at Hall Park.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 18.

At twenty minutes past 3 o'clock, while the Senate was in Committee of the Whole, the telegraph operator entered and handed Senator Robertson a telegram. A buzz of excitement ran around and business was suspended.

The committee rose and the Senate took a recess of five minutes, and Senator Woodin read aloud the following telegram:

"To Hon. Wm. H. Robertson.—Your confirmation just made unanimous. Accept my congratulations."

The wildest excitement ensued. Amid cheering and clapping of hands Mr. Sessions jumped upon his chair and gave three cheers for Robertson, while Mr. Husted, who had come in, was also cheering. Sessions also jumped upon a chair and aided in cheering. Mr. Lewis then called for three cheers for President Garfield, which were given with a will. A general handshaking followed, and all present then adjourned.

If you want to be well advised, subscribe to the Post.

CONKLING AND PLATT.

</div

COLORED REPUBLICANS IN COUNCIL:
The State Convention of African Office Seekers.

From the Raleigh News-Observer May 18.

Yesterday the convention met at Commons Hall, being called to order by Geo. W. Price, of New Hanover. About 75 delegates from all parts of the state were found to be present. A. H. Hicks, of Washington, county, was temporary chairman, and E. W. Turner, secretary. The chairman made quite a long speech, expressing his pride in participating in the first convention of his race in North Carolina, and went on to say: "We should be more than glad and thankful to know that we live in a state where we can meet under such favorable auspices, without fear of molestation, and take counsel among ourselves as to the best and most proper steps to take to elevate the standard of our race." He went on to say: "Let us prudently petition the President and Cabinet for a proper and just recognition in all things proper, though upon merit and qualification only, as a portion of the body politic."

A committee on credentials, composed of W. V. Turner, James H. Harris, J. C. Price, John H. Land, John S. Levy, was appointed. They were to be succeeded by George L. Mabson and John H. Williamson, the latter calling the attention of the delegates to the Colored Industrial Fair at Raleigh. He showed the object of the fair and its importance to the colored people of the state, stating that it was the only state fair in the world which was gotten up and conducted by colored men.

Rev. J. C. Price, of New Bern, was made permanent President by acclamation.

The permanent President delivered a well worded speech, in which he said his hope was to further the best interests of the colored race in North Carolina as well as that of the whites. He claimed that this state was the most intelligent in the south. Then he said the object of this convention was to find out why the negro was not recognized in the distribution of offices by the Republican party.

The following were chosen Vice-Presidents: Augustus Robbins, E. E. Smith, J. S. Levy, J. H. Williamson, J. H. B. Waugh, H. H. Martin, H. J. C. Chambers, J. H. Montgomery.

L. R. Ferreebee, a delegate from Greenville, withdrew from the convention. He was not allowed a seat by the committee on credentials. He had been in the Penitentiary on account of a conviction for larceny, but stated that he had been pardoned by the Governor, and that he was innocent. He was allowed to make a statement before the convention.

The convention was in session on last night, and did not adjourn until nearly 2 o'clock. Speeches were made by George T. Wason, James H. Harris, John S. Price, John H. Williamson, J. C. Hill, W. V. Turner, John Dancy, and Edgecombe. The convention meets again to-day.

SECOND DAY.

George W. Price, of New Hanover, made the following motion: "That a delegation of fifteen be appointed to go to Washington and bear to the President the resolutions and memorials passed by this convention relative to the negro race, and offer them and are still suffering at the hands of certain white men now in office."

There followed some earnest debate between Harris, Mabson, Reynolds, Randolph, Hill, Price and of New Hanover, the latter taking a very decided stand, saying that the fight was against the white men controlling the patronage of the administration in North Carolina, and that the convention had gone too far now to grow tender-footed and mealy-mouthed at this stage of the game, and that unless their claims were acknowledged he would not be responsible for the solidity of the colored vote in North Carolina. The motion was referred to the committee on rules, which soon reported the following:

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen, consisting of one from every congressional district and seven from the state at large, be appointed from this convention to visit the city of Washington at the earliest day possible, for the purpose of expressing the sentiments and conveying the memorials of this representative body, appointed in behalf of the colored population of this state, and lay the same before his Excellency the President and his Cabinet.

Resolved further, That all communications and petitions now existing or to be created in any of the counties or districts, praying the appointment of colored men to offices of profit or trust be forwarded to said committee on or before the 15th day of June, 1861.

The resolution was at once adopted. In discussing the appointment of this committee, Hill of New Hanover, said that he wanted the committee to consist of the very best negroes in the state. He wanted no man there who could be bought off by a fifty dollar or other offer.

Harris endorsed all said by Hill. He thought the negro had been too long figuring with broom and spittoon. He wanted a negro at the head of affairs—deputies were played out.

Mabson said that it was due to himself and others who thought with him to explain the remarks the Convention should have used in the language of the resolution passed. He would yield to no man in devotion to his race. He was here for the interest of his people, and would not endanger those interests by an indiscriminate attack upon all the white Republicans. But for the assistance of W. P. Canaday the convention would hardly have sat at all.

Dancy and Harris also spoke to the subject, making some telling remarks.

Geo. T. Wason of Goldsboro, hoped that no personalities would be indulged in; that no aspersions would be cast on any white officeholder in the state, but that it would be a united effort of the representative colored men of North Carolina to elevate their race and see that they receive a just recognition in the division of the spoils of office.

Geo. Lane of Pasquotank said that if the white Republicans were indiscriminately repudiated, the colored man would never be anything but heaps of wood and drawers of water and cleaners of spittoons.

A resolution of thanks was tendered Mr. W. P. Canaday of Wilmington, for the stand he had taken in favor of the negro.

Stewart Eiken of Wake, introduced a resolution concerning Col. Ike Young,

and advising his retention in office.

Hill of New Hanover, introduced a resolution in regard to what he termed the ignoring of the negro by the Democrats.

The chairman announced the following to the committee to wait on President Garfield: George W Price, Jr. A. H. Hicks, Jr. J. C. Price, L. M. Abbott, John H. Hill, H. H. Martin, M. E. Thompson, J. S. Levy, J. T. Reynolds, J. W. Turner, J. S. Lewis, J. H. Williamson, First district, Hugh Cole; second district, J. C. Dancy; third district, J. C. Hill; fourth district, Stewart Ellison; fifth district, G. T. Wason; sixth district, H. H. Martin; seventh district, H. C. J. Chambers; eighth district, E. E. Smith.

O'Hara read the address of the convention, as prepared by the committee.

O'Hara urged the importance of organization.

W. V. Turner, of Wake introduced a resolution of thanks to James H. Harris for the course he has pursued in regard to the expulsion of ex-Governor W. W. Holden, as Postmaster. Turner spoke to the resolution, which was adopted unanimously.

The convention adopted the Goldsboro Star as the organ of the colored Republicans.

During the session of Wednesday evening a telegram was read by the Secretary of the Convention from Hon. W. P. Canaday, congratulating the Convention on the success of its organization and proceedings, and that his sympathies were cheerfully tendered them and enlisted for the war.

On the reception of the telegram, it was hailed with enthusiastic applause, and on motion of Mr. Turner a vote of thanks was passed commanding Mr. Canaday's course in supporting the interests of the colored race. Speeches by Messrs. O'Hara, Harris, Hill, Wason, Dancy, Williamson, Price and others, were made commendatory of Mr. Canaday's course.

Geo. W. Price, Jr., being called upon to address the convention, said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:

For the first time in the history of our political existence as American citizens, we assemble to-day to consider those interests appertaining to the intellectual, civil and political elevation of our race. I congratulate this convention on its harmonious and successful organization; the last representation from every part of our state, the intelligence which has so far manifested itself in your deliberations as well as the spontaneous spirit which thus responds to the call for this convention.

May all our deliberations be guided by wisdom, and our conduct characterized by an earnest of our determination to demand a recognition of our claims to an equitable participation in the governmental affairs of our country equivalent to our numerical strength, and the part we have contributed to secure the triumph of the great National Republican party. And may the results of our action as zealous representatives of our long suffering and oppressed race be such as will command itself to a grateful constituency the sympathy of an impartial public, and invoke the blessing of God.

The questions which are to be considered by this convention demand the most earnest, serious, and emphatic action. A bold, fearless, and manly spirit should characterize the conduct of our deliberations, in expressing our sentiments, demanding a redress of our grievances, asserting our manhood, and advocating the common cause of 96,000 aggrieved electors, who, with a magnanimity and heroic conduct unparalleled in ancient or modern history, have, year after year, and campaign after campaign, manifested by their unanimous support, their unwavering, unconquerable and undying devotion to the professed principles said to be underlying the superstructure, shaping the policy and controlling the fate of the great National Republican party.

It is not enough, fellow-citizens, that by our political conduct in supporting and sustaining the principles of the great progressive party of civil and political equality, we incur the displeasure of our political opponents from whom we derive, with hard labor, the catalogue of an obscure, Jew with the lamenations of an Empire and enrolled his name among the proudest of England's aristocracy. The earl of Beaconsfield might kiss the hand of the Queen, his gracious sovereign and personal friend, who fifty years ago would have considered his presence a personal offence. That portion of the human race which we represent have not been lifted from bondage for no other earthly purpose than to be the scoff and buffet of the Nation. With the characteristic patience of our long down-trodden and oppressed race, we also look forward to a future redemption.

That was a mighty day in the annals of our country when a mere stroke from the hand of the immortal Lincoln 4,000,000 of available assets on the auction block and at the shambles were made to stand upright, their chains stricken off, and with the smell of fire yet upon their garments, the ballot was placed in their hand. The wise statesmen of Europe laughed when they considered how it survived the mixed hand of treason, its breadth would be traced out beneath the rough, feed which it had made to stand on its own fair bones. But more remarkable was this resurrection of the negro race than that event of our current history, happening yesterday, when the proudest and wealthiest nation of modern Europe, surrounded by the catastrophe of an obscure, Jew with the lamenations of an Empire and enrolled his name among the proudest of England's aristocracy.

The earl of Beaconsfield might kiss the hand of the Queen, his gracious sovereign and personal friend, who fifty years ago would have considered his presence a personal offence.

That portion of the human race which we represent have not been lifted from bondage for no other earthly purpose than to be the scoff and buffet of the Nation. With the characteristic patience of our long down-trodden and oppressed race, we also look forward to a future redemption.

One of the earliest things I remember we learned in the fable, was the story of the wagons and Hercules, with all we all, doubtless, familiar, and you will remember that the unfortunate man whose team had founded in the ditch, got no superhuman help until he first put his own strength to the wheel.

And so it is, fellow-citizens, in our case. If we would have a just and equitable distribution of Federal patronage; if we would have our civil and political rights recognized, and be treated as members of the great human family, and a component part of the body politic of this nation, we must ourselves first demonstrate our worthiness by demanding our rights, and insisting upon our demand.

In order that we may properly appreciate our political status in this country where we are treated as aliens in the land of our birth, let us briefly compare our position with that of the history of other races who have been similarly situated, and we shall see that the history of our race is full of the most wonderful examples of man's triumphs and vicissitudes.

It is indeed of the negro record of 6,000 years, Mr. President, we had an entire history from that inconceivable remote period when the Great Creator, our Almighty Father, made man in his own image, and breathing into his nostrils the breath of life, superseded to this inheritance the inestimable and inalienable faculty of reason, whereby man, according to the inspired writer, became a living soul, down to the present period, when amidst the agonies of her recent struggle for life the United States by the mandate of the martyred

Lincoln, with a sublime self confidence worthy of the noblest communities of old, decreed that the abolition of slavery should precede that much desired peace. How great should be the cause for congratulation. How fearful the apprehension the proudest should feel, that to no particular nation, and to no particular species of the human family are its destinies intrusted in such a

place. In the twilight of history, in books whose names are forgotten or disused, we may read of an imperial race which, starting from the ground beneath our feet and traveling the fabled Atlantis and the Sargasso sea, carried their conquest east beyond the Pillar of Hercules, all over Europe to the borders of Egypt, were a race of copper colored men, whose wretched descendants now seek their last grave beyond the setting sun, ignorant of their origin, gifted with wonderful physical powers and a heroic magnanimity, and yet incapable of averting their doom.

Nearer to our day, amidst the ruins of another civilization, at Pyle, the Black disciples of Osiris are discovered conferring the emblems of sovereign power, and a knowledge of the gods upon the white races who succeeded them. These were the fathers of the ancient Egyptian, whom the Greeks and Romans were proud to ascribe to all that they knew of arts and arms, of science, of literature and philosophy. There was once a period in our annals when the standard of the Prophet, which had been blessed at Mecca, surging upward from the conquest of Africa overwhelmed Spain, and the fate of Europe trembled in the balance.

The Roman and the Greek, Egypt and Carthage, the stout Phoenician, the hardy Viking, the generous Briton, the chivalrous French, the patient German, robust Arab, the enervated Spaniard, moving from east to west, degraded, ignorant, feeble, besotted, descended from the once proud seats of power, each in their turn in their turn, have been annihilated, the sunken in the gulf of oblivion. God, Almighty, in his wisdom and goodness, permits, however, no permanent distinction of this kind among his children. The countless leaves on yonder oak upon which we gaze from the windows of this capitol, has a common fibre and origin. The commingling waves that dash themselves in foam on our western borders, the great clouds that swing their diaper over our western skies are not more dissimilar in themselves, and at the same time more co-ordinate, congenial and coequal. As well might the passing cloud, the moistened leaf, the fleeting wind, the restless waves with its crested crown, as each speeds on its several errands, each assume superiority over the other. Fellow-citizens, there are no superior men or races, except for service. No people possess as of right an inalienable claim to the dominion of mankind. It is in fact the duty we owe ourselves and our posterity invoking for its favorable consideration the favor of that same Divine Providence which has so signalized our advancement and blessed our country.

BISHOP LYMAN'S APPOINTMENTS.—May 26, Ascension Day, St. John's, Wilmington.

May 27, Friday, p m, St. Mark's, Wilmington.

May 29, Sunday, a m, St. James', Wilmington.

May 29, Sunday, p m, St. Paul's, Wilmington.

May 31, Tuesday, Clinton.

June 1, Wednesday, Faison.

June 2, Thursday, Smithville.

June 5, Whitewater, Fayetteville, Ordination.

June 17, Friday, Wilson.

June 19, Sunday, Rocky Mount, Consecration.

June 20, Monday, Halifax.

June 21, Tuesday, Scotland Neck.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.—For the Wilmington District, Methodist E. Church, South, 1881:

(Second round.)

Wilmington, at Fifth st, April 23-24

Wilmington, Front st, April 30, May 1

Smithville, - - - - - May 7-8

Brunswick, at Zion, - - - May 14-15

Topsail, at Herring's Chapel, May 21-22

Onslow, at Gun Branch, - - - May 28-29

Clinton, - - - - - June 4-5

Cokesbury, - - - - - June 11-12

Carohie, - - - - - June 18-19

L. S. BURKHEAD, P. E.

WILMINGTON MARKET,

May 14.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market

was quoted quiet at 33 cents per gallon,

with small sales reported at that price, closing dull.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at \$1.52 for Strained and \$1.57 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 500 bbls

Good Strained at quotations, with no transactions to report.

TAR.—The market was firm at \$1.90 per bbl, of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at \$1.25 for Hard, \$2.25 for Yellow Dip and \$2.50 per bbl for Virgin; with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was firmer, with small sales at the advance. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary, 71 cents ²/_{lb}

Good Ordinary, 84 " "

Strict Good Ordinary, - - - "

Low Middling, 91 " "

Middling, 10 " "

Good Middling, - - - "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 117 bales

Spirits Turpentine, 859 casks

Rosin, 844 bbls

Tar, 318 bbls

Crude Turpentine, 278 bbls

May 19.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market firm,

with sales reported of 100 casks at 32 cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at \$1.55

for Strained and \$1.60 for Good Strained,

with sales reported of 300 bbls Good Strained at quotations; being an advance of 2¢ on each grade since last report.

TAR.—The market was firm at \$1.90 per bbl, of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at \$1.25 for Hard, \$2.25 for Yellow Dip and \$2.50 per bbl for Virgin; with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was firmer, with small sales at the advance. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary, 71 cents ²/_{lb}